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GREEN PASTURES GARDENS

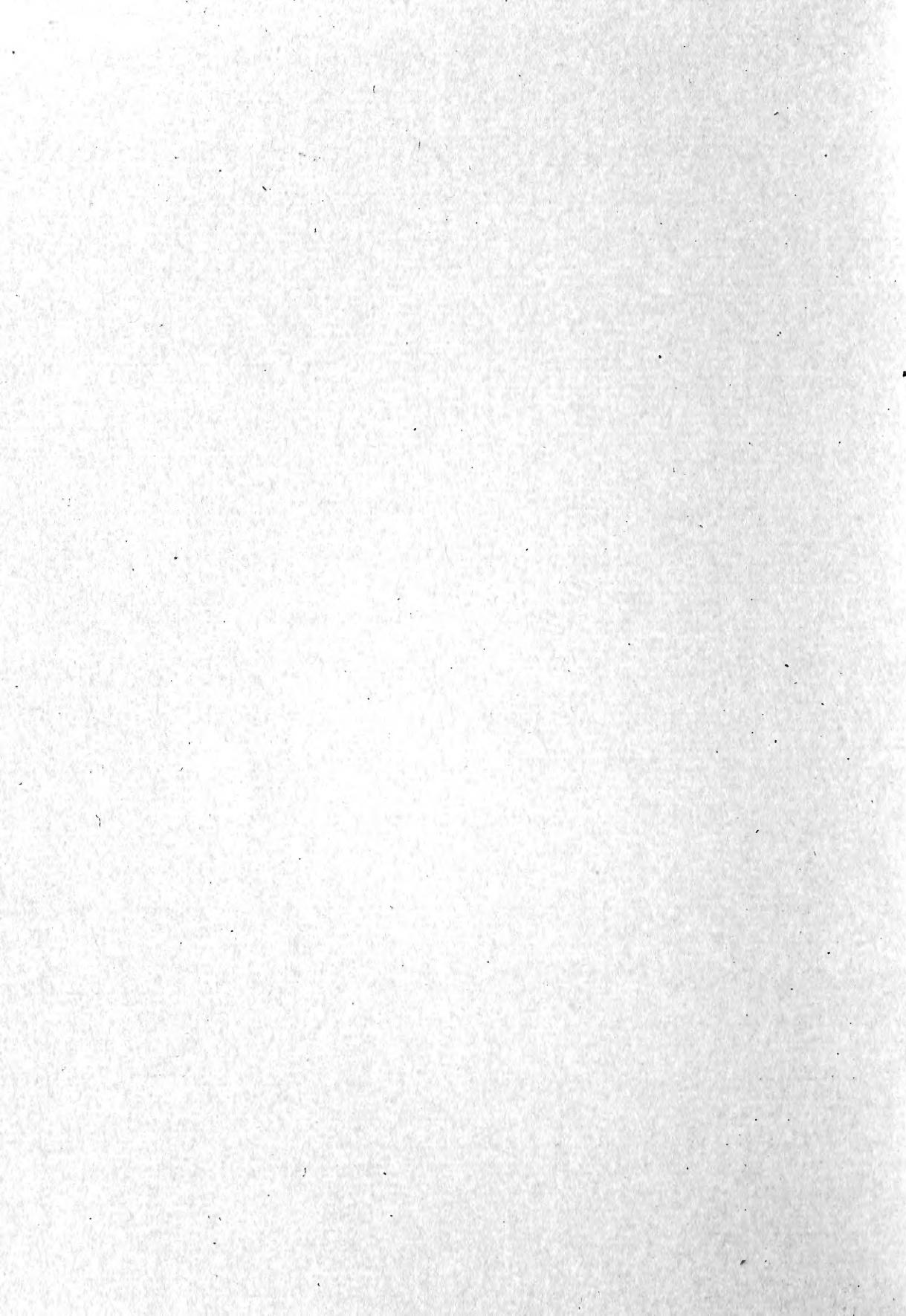
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TERMS OF BUSINESS



All plants sent out are believed to be true to name and description, and in sound and healthy condition. No further warranty can be given.

Prices are based on the difficulty of procuring and propagating stock and the beauty, desirability and size of plants sent out. The sizes of plants mentioned in the descriptions are not the sizes sent out but the average size of mature plants so that you may know what space and position they require.

We make no charge for packing.

We do not substitute unless so directed. But we appreciate it very much when our customers give us a substitute list.

We prefer to send packages Express Collect.

Checks or Postal Money Orders should accompany all orders from unknown clients. And will Washingtonians please remember the Sales Tax.



GREEN PASTURES GARDENS

D. Florine Housel

2215 East 46th Street

Seattle 5, Wash., U. S. A.

VERmont 9693

TO OUR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS:

We offer our best wishes to you, along with our first published list of plants since assuming ownership of "Green Pastures Gardens."

The present plan is to continue specializing largely in "Ericaceae." However, we are finding it a little difficult to keep from "dabbling" a bit with a few personal preferences.

Therefore, we have innumerable small new plants which we wish to try a little further before offering them for sale.

Our object is not to grow and sell in quantity lots—but rather to have as wide a selection as possible of our particular specialties for the persons interested in the rare and unusual.

And, speaking of the rare and unusual, we shall be very happy in helping you to locate any plant which we may not have in stock and to exchange with you experiences in growing and propagating problems.

Species Rhododendron has, in the past, been the main feature of this garden, and we wish to keep the emphasis on those and allied plants. Including ground coverings so suitable and necessary to plantings of this kind.

Plants are priced according to availability, ease of propagation, size and maturity.

There is an index at the end of this book for your convenience.

A LIST OF
HARDY PLANTS
SUITED to ROCK GARDENS
and WOODLAND GARDENS

ERICACEAE

There is no family more useful in the rock garden and for foreground plantings, for long blooming period, lively color, permanence and fullness of beauty than the heath family and as a whole none more tractable. They are a congenial group and have such strong family resemblances and affinities that there is only harmony when planted together. A cool root run and acid soil are their chief requisites. All are woody and most are evergreen. A pleasant way of growth is produced by stacking the plants, the taller providing shade for the lower and the lower keeping the surrounding earth cool for the taller in the way of ground-covering. A nice balance between sun and shade is important—sun to ripen the wood and produce flowers and shade to keep the foliage healthy and beautiful. However, a savage sun and blistering wind is too much. Somewhat diffused light, cool acid soil with an annual mulch of pulverized sphagnum and moisture during the growing season insures good health.

Arcterica nana. A 3 in. bush; branching and creeping from the base; small oval dark green leaves; small white urn-shaped flowers in spring. \$1.00 up.

- ✗ *Andromeda glaucophylla*. A beautiful compact twiggy shrublet, all parts covered with white bloom; pinkish waxy urns. \$1.00.
- ✗ *A. polifolia montana*. Much smaller and more compact in habit; leaves darker; rosy bells. Prefers waterside. \$1.00 up.
- A. *p. nana compacta*. A small bush from the mountains of Japan; leaves pea-green above, blue-gray beneath. Flowers waxy pink urns. \$1.00.
- ✗ *Arctostaphylos Nummularia*. A small shrub of 12-18 in. with long exploring branches abundantly clothed in small shining leaves with red stems; urn-shaped flowers waxy and white; fruit red. A little known though very decorative plant. \$2.50.

Azalea J. T. Lovett. Slow growing evergreen; completely covers itself in June with heavy watermelon-pink funnels. \$1.00 each.

- A. *Gumpo Pink*. A small evergreen bush with delicious salmon-pink flowers. Rare. \$2.00.

A. *Gumpo White*. Compact growth 8 inches tall spreading habit—large pure white flowers—frilled edges—one of the most interesting white azaleas we have seen. \$1.50 up.

A. *loveliness*. Soft pink flowers—an attractive plant. \$1.00 each.

A. *Mollis*. (hybrids) Early spring deciduous. \$1.00 each.

A. *Charlotte*. (Gables) Hardier—broad and shapely—early lavender with red spots—fast growing. \$1.00 each.

A. *Sweet Briar*. A most attractive rose-pink—one of the best bloomers. 75c up.

A. *cardinalis* (Arnoldiana). A splendid new type—cross of a Kaempferi and Amoena. \$1.25.

A. *pouhkensis*. Fragrant rose-pink to rose-purple flowers—early spring deciduous—low-spreading habit. 75c up.

A. *Corsage* (Gables). Hardier—large orchid blooms almost cover the bush. \$1.00 each.

A. *kirishima*. Large white flowers—pale scarlet center—rare attractive plant for spring bloom. 75c up.

A. *Greeting* (Glen Dale type). Very floriferous—large flowers somewhat ruffled—coral rose mid-season—medium height—rather spreading. 75c up.

A. *Melloglo* (Arnoldiana type). Charming cerise-pink with gold suffusion and distinct base of corolla. 75c up.

A. *Pixie* (Glen Dale type). Early medium tall—smallish starry flowers with revolute lobes—white ground with central ray of spinel-red—blotch on upper lobe spinel red. 75c up.

A. *Double Hinodegiri*. Mid-season — flowers double — lighter in color than Hinodegiri. 75c up.

A. *mossiana* (Arnoldiana type). Rich orchid lavender—strong grower. 75c up.

A. *Flame Creeper*. Single orange-red—height 4 inches—large florets. \$1.00 up.

A. *benegiri*. Flowers bright deep red—compact grower with narrow leaves. 75c up.

A. *Coral Bell*. Beautiful shell pink shading somewhat deeper at center —free flowering and dainty small foliage.

A. *Louise*. (Kaempferihybrid). 75c up.

A. *White* (Deciduous). Un-named. \$1.00.

A. *Kaempferi* (Hatfield strain). \$1.00 each.

Calluna vulgaris. H. E. Beale. Blooms September— $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.—a spraddly plant with flowering spikes of 10-12 inches. Pale lavender flowers resembling wee roses. 75c-\$1.00.

C. *V. J. H. Hamilton*. Blooms August—8 inches upright spikes of clear pink—a wonderful carrying color. Flowers double compact—moss-like dark green growth. Undoubtedly the finest heather yet introduced. 75c-\$1.00.

C. *V. County Wicklow*. Blooms July and August. Dense flat habit—height 12 inches. Similar to H. E. Beale—more prostrate. 75c-\$1.00.

C. *V. David Eason*. Blooms September—1½ ft.—deep violet in color. 75c.

C. *V. Elsa Frye*. Blooms September—spreading growth—flowers double white—excellent. 75c-\$1.00.

C. *V. Searlei*. Blooms August—feathery growth—24 inches—double white flowers. 75c-\$1.00.

C. *V. Mrs. R. H. Gray*. Early—creeping habit—lovely double lavender flowers—outstanding. 75c-\$1.00.

C. *V. minima* (Smith's variety). A close mossy growth—green and russet—flowers negligible—can be used among stepping stones. 75c-\$1.00.

C. *V. nana compacta*. Dwarf grower of compact growth. 75c-\$1.00.

Cassiope lycopodioides. From the mountains of Japan. A dark green pelt-like cushion of slender over-lapping branches beset with scale-like leaves; white waxy bells. For bloom, give it a scree mixture, well drained and sun; for most beautiful foliage give it semi-shade. \$1.50-\$2.50.

C. *Iycopodioides*. From Alaska. This form is coarser; branches much thicker and upstanding; open in habit, but with the same beautiful little bells. \$1.00 each.

Epigaea asiatica. A perfect ground-cover for rhododendrons; likes a shaded woodland. The leaves are up to 3 inches in length, hairy, with a slight tinge of rose when young. The flowers are large, long-tubed and of a rich carmine-pink color. Nice plants. \$2.50 each.

Erica australis. Height 4-5 ft. Flowers bright—dark rose—very early spring. 75c up.

Erica australis (Variety Mr. Robert). Tall white. 75c up.

Erica carnea (Winter Heather). Springwood Pink. A garden sport of E. C. Springwood collected by Mrs. Walker of Springwood in the Italian Alps. A vigorous prostrate growth of bright green—long spikes of soft pink flowers—blooms from January to March. 75c up.

Erica carnea. Springwood White. Quite prostrate—free blooming—flowers white with chocolate-colored anthers—blooms January. 75c up.

Erica carnea vivelli. February—foliage dark green in summer—purple-green in winter—flowers bright carmine red. 75c up.

Erica ciliaris (Fringed Heather). Mrs. C. H. Gill. July-October. Sombre gray-green lacy foliage; large crimson flowers. 75c up.

Erica ciliaris Wych. July-October. A lacy bush with long spikes of delicate pink bells. 75c up.

Erica ciliaris Snowflake. A chance seedling with unusually large pointed bells of snowy white which set off the lacy green foliage. 75c up.

Erica cineria (Twisted Heather) *atrovilacia*. Very floriferous—a lovely shining deep violet easily seen across the garden. 75c up.

Erica cineria C. D. Eason. Spikes 3 inches long—color luminous crimson of great depth—one of the best summer bloomers. 75c up.

Erica darleyensis. (Also known as *erica mediterranea hybrida*.) Rosy lavender—commences blooming in December—height 15 inches. 50c up.

Erica lusitanica (Spanish Heather) *veitchii*. Fairly tall—bright green feathery foliage and masses of white fragrant flowers. January to March. 75c.

Erica tetralix (Cross-leaved Heather) *Prageri*. Large waxy flowers from pearl to rose—beautiful. Blooms in June. 75c.

Erica tetralix alba. Greyish-green foliage and white bells. 75c-\$1.00.

Erica vagans (Cornish Heather) *lyonesse*. Long spikes—flowers snowy-white with pale brown protruding anthers. Blooms August-September. 75c up.

Erica vagans St. Keverne. Branches filled with apple-blossom-pink bells—one of the best. 75c.

Erica vagans Mrs. D. F. Maxwell. Dark cerise flowers—August-September. 75c.

Erica vagans. Lilac form of the above—lovely showy spikes of flowers—plant attains about 1½ ft. in height. 75c.

Erica Mediterranean hibernica alba. Slow-growing neat small bushes of dark green closely behung with snow-white flowers. 75c.

Erica Dawn. July—height 10 inches—beautiful large soft-pink flowers. 75c.

Erica mediterranea. Rosy-lavender—January. 75c.

Gaultheria antipoda. A sprawling plant whose branches re-curve when they have reached a height of 8-12 inches. The leaves are small ovals about ½-inch, rather thick, lacquered—bronzy-green—flowers are tiny, ⅛-inch long—the fruit, berry-like white or red—New Zealand. \$1.00-\$1.50.

G. cuneata. A 6-inch shrub with clusters of white flowers. \$1.50.

G. humifusa. A prostrate evergreen shrublet of the Pacific Coast—flowers white—fruit spicy-scarlet. \$1.00-\$1.50.

G. hookerii. A variety new to us which we imported from India—smallish plants. \$1.00 each.

G. miqueliana. Spreading evergreen—leaves coriaceous toothed—1½ inches long—turning crimson in the fall. Flowers white urns—fruit white—the whole plant extremely beautiful. \$1.00-\$1.50.

G. nummularioides. A small prostrate shrub—branches rooting as they proceed—the leaves are heart-shaped—threaded on slender stems—flowers small, white to pink—fruit bluish. The close growth and the entrancing pattern made by the leaves makes this a valuable plant. Himalaya. \$1.00-\$1.50.

G. ovatifolia. Prostrate evergreen Pacific Coast—flowers white—berries red. \$1.00-\$1.50.

G. procumbens. Wintergreen—stem creeping sending up erect branches to 5 inches high—dark green oval leaves. \$1.00-\$1.50.

G. veitchiana. One of the most beautiful woodlanders from China—leaves are long and pointed with lily of the valley flowers—fruit a beautiful bright blue. \$1.50.

G. Wardii. With golden hairs on leaves and stems—fruit bright blue with a bloom. Tibet. \$1.00-\$1.50.

x *G. Species* (Lulong). 6500 elevation. Appears somewhat like *G. Wardii*. \$1.50 each.

x *Gaulnettya*. Cross between *Gaultheria* and *Pernettya*. Racemes of white bells *Gaultheria* in type followed by dark red to black fruit. \$1.50.

Ledum columbianum. An aromatic little shrub that completely covers itself in white bloom—use for drifts in bogs or with heather plantings. 50c-75c.

Ledum nipponicum. Rare 6-12 inch red-brown downy hairs on stems and leaves. Foliage bright green above—blue-gray beneath—branches tipped with heads of white flowers. 75c-\$1.00.

Leucothoe davisae. A rare slow-growing evergreen with dark green foliage. Shoots upright from the base—each ending in an erect raceme of creamy-urn-shaped flowers. Rare and choice. \$1.00-\$1.25.

Leucothoe keiskei. A semi-prostrate bush of zig-zag branches clothed with narrow pointed shiny leaves—bright crimson when young, ageing to more somber color. The white flowers are 1 inch long borne in terminal racemes. \$1.00-\$1.50.

Loiseleuria procumbens. European form—Arctic Alpine—twiggy bushes of a few inches with small thick leaves and bright pink flowers. \$1.50-\$2.50.

Phyllodoce empetriformis. A robust plant—flowers funnel-shaped bells of bright blue. \$1.00. *pink*

Pernettya Bells Seedlings. Evergreen shrub—small, spiny, pointed glossy green leaves and small white or pinkish nodding flowers in early summer—pea-like fruits—very colorful varying red to dark purple. \$1.00 each.

P. Comber's Species. A small leaved dark green mound of six inches that continually sends out circles of stolens. The fruit on individual plants varies from white rose to red to almost black. \$1.50.

P. mucronata. Bushy grower—2-3 inches tall—red fruit. \$1.00 each.

P. rupicola. Almost prostrate in growth—young shoots crimson; leaves leathery, glossy toothed—fruit $\frac{1}{2}$ inch across, from cream to rose to red. Chile. \$1.25.

P. tasmanica. A very prostrate fragile little shrub. Leaves $\frac{1}{3}$ -inch long, narrow and pointed, closely set. Flowers small white urns—fruit a glorious Christmas red, berry almost $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch across—peaty soil. \$1.50.

Rhododendrons. There is a great variety in height to which rhododendrons will grow—if planted in the open to take the brunt of the weather they will remain low in form—in the shade they grow much taller. The number of x's before the Rhododendron indicates the rating given by the Rhododendron Society of England. Their absence is not a sign that the plant is not good—often that the plant has not yet been considered.

Rhododendron alutaceum. Tall shrub—rose, spotted crimson and blotched at base. \$1.00-\$1.50.

xx *R. anthopogon.* A small compact shrub. Flowers bright yellow; $\frac{3}{4}$ inch across. To 16,000 ft. in the Himalayas. \$1.00.

xx *R. argyrophyllum.* Large shrub growing in thickets. Leaves yellow-green above, covered with indumentum. Flowers white to pale pink, spotted with darker color, bell-shaped and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide. W. China and Tibet. Introduced by E. H. Wilson 1904. \$1.00-\$1.50.

xx *R. aureum.* Leaves narrow, pointed, glossy; flowers funnel-shaped, yellow, varying from pale to bright color, in trusses of ten or less. Very floriferous. Introduced by Jean M. Delavayi 1886. \$1.50-\$2.50.

R. auritum. To 6 ft. Pale yellow—pink on lobes. \$1.00-\$2.00.

R. Boothii. A slow-growing open shrub with large, leathery, hairy leaves. Flowers 7-10 in a close truss, bell-shaped, 1 or more inches wide, soft deep yellow. In the wild it is often epiphytic on trees. Bhotan. Introduced by T. J. Booth 1852. \$1.00-\$2.00.

xxxx *R. Blue Tit.* A hybrid of *R. Augustinii* and *R. impeditum*. Flowers dark blue and almost iridescent in the sun. \$1.50.

R. brachyanthum. Leaves oval, dark above, glaucous beneath—flowers 3-10 in a cluster narrowly bell-shaped, clear yellow tinged with green. \$1.00-\$2.00.

xxx *R. calostrotum.* Small bush with greenish-gray aromatic leaves buff to brown on reverse; large saucer-shaped silky crimson flowers, 2 in. across. It will form a carpet if grown close in the open. To 12,000 ft. N. E. Burma. Introduced by Kingdon Ward 1919. \$1.50.

Rhododendron campbelliae. Closely related to *R. arboreum*; purplish rose flowers. \$1.00 up.

x x x x R. campylocarpum. Foliage dark and glossy; flowers bell-shaped, 2-3 in. wide, yellow. Very floriferous and one of the best of the yellow-flowered species. Sikkim. \$3.50.

R. camtschaticum; a mat-forming deciduous species of six in. or so with wide saucers of frosted rose and exserted stamens; free-blooming. Does well in peaty soil or pure sphagnum in full sun. Choice and rare. \$1.50-\$2.00.

x R. canadense. 1-3 ft. Pink—purple. April. Small, delicate, deciduous type. \$1.00 up.

Rhododendron cantabile. Small shrub, leaves oblong, 1 inch long, flowers funnel-shaped $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long, dark violet. \$1.00 to \$2.00.

x x x R. calophytum. Flowers white or pink with deep blotch. \$2.00 up.

x x R. caucasicum. Shrub 3 to 4 ft., yellowish or tinted rose. \$1.00 up.

x R. carolinianum. Grows to 3 ft. Beautiful leathery leaves suffused in winter with crimson. Seedlings from plant with especially pretty pink flowers. N. Carolina. Introduced by John Fraser 1810. \$1.00 up.

x x x R. ciliatum. Grows to 18 in. and over. Crimson budded aging to pink. Said to be the most floriferous rhododendron in existence. Valuable as a thicket group, making a most interesting low jungle, or as a single specimen. Sikkim. \$1.50 up.

x x x R. ciliicalyx. Foliage bristly and scaly. Funnel-like flowers, white with yellow blotch, 4 in. across. Possibly only for the cool greenhouse in Washington. W. Yunnan. Introduced by Jean M. Delavay 1884. \$1.50.

x x x R. chasmanthoides. An attractive floriferous bush with rose-lavender flowers with green spots and lines. S. E. Tibet. Introduced by George Forrest 1918. \$1.50.

x x x x R. cinnabarinum. Flowers cinnabar red. Up to 6 ft. \$1.00-\$2.00.

R. cosmetum. Shrub 1 to 2 ft. Rosy purple. \$1.00-\$2.00.

R. cremastum. A little known dwarf bush; well branched and twiggy with aromatic leaves. Each branch terminates in a truss of waxy bells, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long and of a deep dark clear rose. The plant in bloom is a spectacle. \$1.50.

x x x R. croceum. Grows to a large bush; leaves rounded, sometimes heart-shaped, dark green. Flowers shallow, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep and twice as wide, opening clear yellow from pinkish buds. Free-blooming and a lovely thing. N. W. Yunnan. Introduced by George Forrest 1917. \$1.50.

R. Cuneatum. Small shrub to 4 ft. Deep rose. \$1.00-\$2.00.

x x R. cyclium. A small shrub with oval leathery leaves, upper surface dark but glaucous beneath. Flowers bell-shaped, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, deep rose with darker blotch. \$1.00-\$1.50.

x x R. cyanocarpum. Leaves oval and thick, somewhat blue-green. Flowers 2 in. long, white or cream, tinged with pale or deep pink. At 10,000 ft. N. W. Yunnan. Introduced by George Forrest 1906. \$1.00-\$1.50.

x x Rhododendron decorum. Much loved tall shrub; flowers white to shell pink, sweet scented. \$1.00 up.

x x x R. deleiense. (Formerly distributed as *R. tephropeplum*.) This is one of my favorites used as a heath plant or as groundcovering under taller shrubs. The leaves are narrow, leathery and shining, dark bronzy green; the flowers bell-shaped, waxy, of warm carmine pink. Delei Valley. \$1.50-\$3.50.

x x R. desquamatum. Grows to a large shrub; foliage slightly blue-tinged. Flowers open bells, deep mauve and spotted. \$1.00 up.

x x R. didymum. Alpine compact shrub, 1-2 ft. high but spreading wider; leaves leathery, rugulose; flowers black-crimson, 1 in. long and 1 in. wide. Should be planted so the sun strikes through them. S. E. Tibet. Introduced by George Forrest 1917. \$1.50.

x x x R. dichroanthum. 2 to 6 ft. Leaves 2-5 in.; flowers salmon, 4 to 8 in a cluster, bell-shaped; 2 inches long, orange flushed salmon. \$1.50.

x x x R. discolor. Pink blooms in June. Large shrub. \$1.50 up.

x x R. drumonium. A small twiggy shrub suitable for moor or bog planting. Mauve flowers generously produced. \$1.00-\$1.50.

x x x x R. euchaites. A tall shrub; said to be the finest of the *Neriiflorum* Series. Under side of leaves glaucous with reddish midrib. The flowers are larger than those of *R. neriiflorum* and brighter crimson. Burma. \$1.75-\$2.50.

x x x R. exquisetum. Will grow to tall shrub but blooms while young. Glaucous-blue oval leaves; flowers large, a lovely silvery mauve, with protruding stamens. \$1.50.

R. fimbriatum. One of the *Lapponicum* Series with deep purple flowers. Suitable for heath or bog plantings. \$1.50.

x x R. flavidum. (Syn. *R. primulinum*.) A small shrub with small leaves and small flowers of pale lovely yellow. Free-blooming. W. Szechuen. Introduced by E. H. Wilson 1905. \$1.00.

x x R. floccigerum. Leaves dark green; flowers bell-shaped, 1 1/4 in. long, from yellow tinged with rose to bright clear scarlet. Yunnan. Introduced by George Forrest 1914. \$1.50 up.

R. formosum. Shrub. Flowers, white tinged yellow and rose, five red stripes, fragrant. Little known species, beautiful. \$1.50.

R. fortunei. Small tree—flowers pinky-lilac—fragrant. \$1.50.

x x R. fulvum. Shrub or small tree. Leaves dark green above, cinnamon colored indumentum below. Flowers white-flushed rose—with crimson blotch—March, April. \$1.50.

R. galactinum. Grows slowly to a tall shrub; leaves leathery and may become 10 in. long; flowers $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, pale pink, crimson spotted and blotched; truss rounded. Szechuen. Introduced by E. H. Wilson 1908. \$1.00-\$1.50.

x x R. glaucum. One of the oldest species in cultivation. A small shrub, most attractive in thickets. Foliage pleasantly aromatic; flowers bell-shaped, pink to rose. Sikkim. \$1.00-\$1.50.

R. glomerulatum. A 1-2 ft. twiggy shrub; small gray leaves and crimson flowers. A sight in early spring. \$2.00.

x x x x R. Griersonianum. Not strongly erect in growth. All juvenile parts hairy and glandular. Leaves narrow and pointed. Flowers in an open cluster of 5-12; large, funnel-shaped, bright geranium-red. June. This is one of the parents of some of our finest hybrids. W. Yunnan. Introduced by George Forrest 1917 and considered one of the finest of his finds. 75c-\$1.50.

x x x x R. hippophaeoides. Erect growth; leaves small, flowers large, saucer-shaped, pure lavender-blue. At 12,000 ft. Yunnan. Introduced by George Forrest. \$1.50 up.

R. hypoglaucum. Foliage dark and thick, glaucous beneath. Flowers funnel-shaped, $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide; white. W. China. Introduced by E. H. Wilson 1900. \$1.00.

R. Hodgsonii. Shrub to small tree. Magenta purple. \$2.00.

x x x R. impeanum. A hybrid between *R. impeditum* and *R. Hanceanum*. A twiggy, floriferous little bush; blooms silvery lilac in April. \$1.50.

x x x x R. impeditum. Shrub up to 15 inches; leaves gray, flowers mauve. \$1.00 up.

x x x R. insigne. Foliage attractive. Large rounded trusses of bell-shaped flowers of soft pink with darker spot. Said to flower when young. W. Szechuen. Introduced by E. H. Wilson 1908. \$1.00-\$1.50.

x x R. irroratum. (Possibly a hybrid.) Narrow leathery leaves from 2-5 in. long. Flowers 2 in. long, white, pinkish or pale yellow, spotted within. Yunnan. Introduced by Jean M. Delavay 1886. \$1.00.

x x R. Johnstoneanum. Large bush, white spotted red with yellow blotch, fragrant. \$1.00 up.

x x R. Kelskel. Medium sized shrub; blooms when young. Likes a little shade to keep its foliage beautiful. Young leaves a lovely bronze; flowers soft greenish yellow. Free-blooming. Japan. \$1.00-\$1.50.

x x R. keleticum. Grows to 12 in. Oval leaves bright green above, pale beneath. Flowers solitary or in pairs. George Forrest found it in "open peaty stone pasture and on cliffs and screes." The flowers are dark crimson and come in June. S. E. Tibet. 1919. (Note *R. radi-cans*.) \$2.00 up.

R. ledioides. 18-24 in. branching from the base; flowers long-tubed and small, in white to pink daphne-like heads. Forms a scrub in pine forests and is especially nice in rock gardens and foreground plantings. Blooms when young. Yunnan. Introduced by George Forrest 1913. \$1.25.

R. leucaspis. (Possibly a hybrid.) Small shrub of 1-2 ft. Leaves hairy; flowers large, cream-white with very large brown anthers. Blooms in Feb. and Mar. One of my favorites. Tibet. Introduced by Kingdon Ward 1925. \$2.50.

R. Lindleyi. A sprawling shrub with smooth oval leaves of 6 in. The flowers are funnel-shaped, 3 in. long and as wide; white. Being often found as an epiphyte it can be planted in crumbling stumps and decaying logs to good advantage. Not overly hardy but has been grown in mild sections of the British Isles. Sikkim. Discovered by J. D. Hooker 1848. \$1.50.

R. lutescens. Grows in thickets and on margins of woods exposed to sun. One of the earliest to bloom with fresh green-yellow flowers. Pointed narrow leaves suffused with bronze and dark red. It is best to give it the protection of larger shrubs since it blooms in Mar. and Apr. W. China and Tibet. Introduced by E. H. Wilson. \$1.00 up.

R. lysoliphs. 1 ft. upright growth. Lavender-blue flowers. \$2.00.

R. megacalyx. A tall open shrub with large leaves. Flowers 4 in. long and 4 in. wide, white or flushed, washed with yellow inside. Possibly too tender for Washington except in cool greenhouse. N. E. Burma at 9,000 ft. Discovered by Kingdon Ward 1914. \$1.50.

R. mollicomum. A small shrub with rose to crimson flowers. \$1.50.

R. moupinense. A smallish shrub; leaves somewhat heart-shaped and fringed with hairs; large funnel-like flowers are white, flushed madder-pink in bud. Often epiphytic or growing on rocks in the wild. Tibet. Introduced by E. H. Wilson 1909. \$1.50 up.

R. mucronatum. White, fragrant. Wide spreading shrub. \$1.50.

R. mucronulatum. Deciduous and should be planted against an evergreen screen to show off flowers which are pink to rosy-mauve. One of the finest early-blooming shrubs, blooming from Jan. to Apr. depending on the weather. Propagated from selected forms. W. China and Tibet. Introduced by E. H. Wilson 1904. \$1.00 up.

R. myrtleoides. 3 to 6 in. Oval gray-green leaves; waxy bell-shaped flowers of apricot pink to mahogany red. Beautiful in growth but has to acquire age before it blooms. \$1.50-\$3.50.

R. neriflorum. A small shrub that blooms at an early age with lovely luminous scarlet bells, almost 2 in. long, which it produces in abundance and retains a long time. The leaves are a bright green with white on the under surface. My specimen plant is a great trouble to me—every one who passes wants it. To 12,000 ft. Yunnan. Introduced by George Forrest 1906. \$1.50.

x x R. nitens grows to a foot or more; foliage shining and especially attractive. Flowers bright rose. \$1.50.

x x x R. oleifolium. Grows to 4 ft. Leaves are narrow, $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. long; the flowers over 1 in. long, funnel-shaped and pale pink. Yunnan. Introduced by George Forrest 1906. \$1.50.

R. Oporinum. Rose pink with dark red patch. \$1.00 up.

x x x R. orbiculare. Slow-growing shrub, increasing in width almost as fast as in height. Leaves oval, conspicuously heart-shaped, bluish green; flowers $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. across with a wide base, rosy pink. Szechuen. \$1.50 up.

x x x R. orthocladum. 2 to 3 ft. Mauve flowers in Apr. Yunnan. \$1.00 up.

x x R. pemakoense. Habit dense and cushion-like, increasing in width by suckers; a valiant and early bloomer; flowers 2 in. across, pale pearly-mauve. One of the most satisfying small shrubs. \$1.00-\$2.50.

x R. prostratum. An exceedingly slow-growing shrublet of 2-4 in. with shiny oval leaves and they and the young shoots are bristly with hairs. Flowers saucer-shaped, to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, rosy purple and spotted. Yunnan. Introduced by George Forrest 1910. Small plants \$1.50.

x x x R. pubescens—a shrub of 2-3 ft.; very floriferous with pink flowers; a good plant for foreground or rock garden situations. \$1.00 up.

R. ravum. Small shrub to 4 ft. Deep rose. \$1.00 up.

x x x x R. racemosum. Oval leaves are gray; young shoots crimson. Flowers appear in the axils of the terminal leaves. Few shrubs offer more in beauty or contribute more to the glorious feeling of the resurgence of spring. We like it growing in crowds. W. China. Introduced before 1889. \$1.25 up.

x x x x R. racemosum forma. This blooms a little later than the type and has a tendency to have the margins of flowers emphasized with deeper color. \$1.50.

x x x x R. racemosum Forrest's 19404. (Seedlings.) A more dwarf form than the type. \$1.50.

x x x x R. radicans. Forms a dark green carpet of 2-4 in. Flowers usually solitary and deep violet color; very free-blooming in a sunny position. June. I have been very bothered to distinguish this from *R. keleticum*—if I have the true *R. keleticum* it does not always reach the described height of 1 ft. Between the two plants there is, however, a decided difference in time of bloom and color. S. E. Tibet. Introduced by George Forrest 1921. \$2.00.

x x x R. radinum. A very attractive small twiggy shrub bearing dense clusters of daphne-like flowers, white to pink. Blooms at an early age. China. \$2.00.

x x R. riparium. 12-18 in. Bright rose-purple flowers; a fine sight in bloom. Suited for bogs and moors. \$1.50-\$2.00.

x x x R. rubiginosum. Large shrub. Rosy lilac flowers spotted with brown. Yunnan. Blooms in March. \$1.50 up.

x x R. rupicola. Small upright; few-branched shrub; leaves elliptic; very scurfy $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; flowers deep plum-crimson. \$1.00-\$2.50.

x x x x R. russatum. (Syn. R. cantabile.) A dwarf shrub, very compact and leafy. Flowers 1 in. wide, a glorious dark purple-blue. To 12,000 ft. Yunnan. Introduced by George Forrest 1913. \$1.00-\$2.00.

x x x R. sanguineum. A low slow-growing shrub with spectacular blood-red flowers. \$1.50 up.

x x R. sargentianum. A dwarf shrub with lemon-yellow flowers. Rare. \$2.00 up.

x x x x R. Schlippenbachii. Shrub to 3 ft. or more. Handsome, large, pale pink or rose pink flowers, leaves large, deciduous. A beautiful and desirable shrub. April. \$1.00 up.

x x x x R. scintilans. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Small pointed aromatic leaves; flowers a rich lavender-blue. \$1.50 up.

R. scyphocalyx. Low-branched small shrub; leaves rich green above, paler beneath. Calyx and carolla yellowish-crimson to rose-orange. \$1.25-\$1.50.

R. Smirnovi. From 4-6 ft. high; branches stout and close. Leaves narrow, blue-green above and covered with thick white felt below. Blooms at an early age; flowers bright rose-pink. South Caucasus. Introduced 1885. \$2.50.

x x x x R. souliei. The foliage is rounded and more or less heart-shaped; the buds are crimson, opening to apple-blossom pink and turning snow-white before collapsing. \$1.00 up.

R. spiciferum. A small aromatic shrub with numerous pink flowers. It would make a fine heath planted en masse. \$1.00.

x x R. telmateium. A dwarf shrub with small oval leaves $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Flowers $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, almost saucer-shaped, rosy-purple with a white throat. Up to 12,000 ft. Yunnan. Introduced by George Forrest 1914. \$2.00.

x x x x R. tephropeplum. Stiffly branched; smooth evergreen leaves; terminal clusters with vivid pink bells and purplish tubes. \$2.00.

R. tralillianum. White or white flushed rose with deep crimson spots. \$1.50 up.

R. tsangpoense. Dull pink or deep crimson. Blooms May. 1 to 2 ft. \$1.00.

x x x x R. Vaseyi. Deciduous, 6-10 ft. Clear pink flowers; lovely in woodland where it creates a feeling of exuberant spring. Mountains of Carolina. Introduced 1891. \$1.00.

x R. virgatum. 18 to 24 in., close erectly branched shrub; leaves thick —dark blue-green. Pale to flesh pink bell-shaped flowers. \$1.00-\$2.50.

R. vaccinoides. At elevations of 12,000 ft. in its native Tibet. This plant is an epiphyte on trees and rocks. In lowland countries it thrives on acid soil; a small shrub with small smooth leaves and small lilac pink or white tinged with pink. \$1.50.

R. Williamsianum. Said to grow to 4 ft. Our form is, however, perfectly prostrate. It is beautiful at any time of the year with oval heart-shaped leaves which in early spring are suffused with bronzy green color. The flower is bell-shaped, 2½ in. wide, waxy crimson in bud and maturing to apple-blossom-pink. W. Szechuen. Introduced by E. H. Wilson 1908. \$1.25-\$2.50.

R. xanthocodon. A tall shrub with blue-green oval leaves; yellow-green bell-shaped flowers. \$2.00.

R. yunnanense. A most useful plant to drape over a wall, cover a bank, to use as foreground planting or to take an important position in the rock garden. Variable in habit, growing erect or sprawling, depending on whether it started life in sun or shade. Flowers creamy-white, spotted with cinnabar—a thrilling sight in bloom. W. China. Introduced by Jean M. Delavay 1889. \$2.50.

R. zaleucum. Tree or shrub. Flowers pale white or rose, fragrant; leaves milky-white beneath. \$1.00 up.

Vaccinium glauco-album. Rare. A small evergreen shrub from altitudes of 10,000 ft. in the Himalayas. Beautiful leathery dark blue-green leaves with bluish-white reverses. Flowers borne in 2-3 in. racemes, pinkish white. Berries black with white bloom. \$1.50.

V. Nummularia. A small shrub with oval leathery wrinkled leaves set closely on slender branches beset with light brown bristles. The flowers are small pinkish urns, margined with brighter color. Fruits are black. In Sikkim it sometimes grows in the forks of trees; here it requires a sheltered position. Only a few small plants \$1.50.

V. padifolium. 5-8 ft. Red-branched; semi-evergreen leaves closely set and dark red in autumn. Flowers in short racemes, purple-yellow; fruit purple-black with blue bloom. \$1.50.

V. uliginosum. A little cosmopolite of the northern hemisphere from the mountains to old bogs on the coasts. A very prostrate growth with oval blue leaves and large purple-blue fruits. \$2.00.

V. Vitis-Idaea. 8-12 in. Arctic alpine; stoloniferous; oval dark shiny evergreen leaves; flowers waxy pink urns, red fruit persistent. 75c-\$2.00.

V. Vitis-idea-minor. A small shrub from farther north. \$1.00 up.

BERBERIDACEAE

Vancouveria hexandra. 10 in. Creeping ground-cover; more delicate in all its parts than Epimedium to which it is related. Pale compound leaves; creamy flowers on wiry stems in Apr. 35c.

COMPOSITAE

Senecio Greyi—New Zealand shrub with leathery leaves about 3 in. long—white beneath, yellow flowers. 75c.

DIAPENSIACEAE

An ancient family of few genera and few species. For the most part they are woodlanders, preferring half shade and cool acid soil so friable that fingers can easily be forced through it. A mulch of pulverized sphagnum once a year is beneficial. Beautiful ground-covers among rhododendrons and for choice shaded places in the rock garden.

- x *Galax aphylla*. Tufts of leathery shining reniform leaves that turn crimson in winter. Small flowers in 12 in. spikes. 75c-\$1.00.
- x *Shortia galacifolia*. Tufts of smaller oval leaves, crimson in winter; an abundance of crimped pearly bells in March. 75c.
- S. *uniflora grandiflora*. One of the most astonishingly beautiful plants; carpets of leathery oval leaves, shining and crimson in the winter; funnel-like bells, 1½ in. across, pink and crimson on the margins; free-blooming; early spring. Only a few to spare. \$3.50.

EPACRIDACEAE

Leucopogen Fraseri. A close carpet-forming shrub of 3-6 in. Small pointed stalkless leaves, bronzy-green are imbricated. The long-tubed whitish flowers are borne in the leaf axils and are smoky-lavender and hairy within. They have a strong heliotrope fragrance. The fruits are clear drops of amber. New Zealand. \$1.50.

EUPHORBIACEAE

Sarcococca Hookeriana humilis. Erect much branched evergreen shrub; decoratively smooth narrow leaves and red stems; flowers in late winter; fruit dark blue. Small plants 75c.

GESNEREACEAE

Ramondia Nathaliae. Dark green flat rosettes of hairy crinkled leaves; sprays of lavender potato-like flowers. Loves a cool vertical crevice with deep root run. After ages it grows the size of a plate. \$1.00.

R. pyrenaica. Crinkled hairy leaves; large lilac-blue flowers with golden centers. \$1.00.

PRIMULACEAE

The hardy cyclamens are not nearly so common in our gardens as they deserve to be. The foliage is very beautiful in texture, shape and color; many are somewhat marbled. The white or pink or crimson flowers are exquisite. They like woodsy soil and the shade of overhanging branches. They seed themselves but the tiny corms are easily cultivated out of existence.

Cyclamen Atkinsii rubrum. \$1.00.

C. coum rubrum. \$1.00.

C. ibericum roseum. \$1.00.

C. Neapolitanum. \$1.00.

ASIATIC PRIMROSES

Primula Clarkei. A rare and beautiful plant from the high altitudes of Kashmir. Leaves rounded; flowers a glowing rich carmine—an easy doer and easily propagated. \$2.50.

Primula denticulata. One of the earliest to bloom with great globular heads of blue flowers on stout scapes. The leaves are too cabbage-like for the small rock garden but the plant is indispensable none the less. Lovely with the early spring bulbs. 50c.

P. D. Alba. A beautiful white form. 75c.

P. involucrata. The leaves are dark green and spoon-shaped with definite stems. The flowers are large and white, several in a head. Likes bog condition and moist, rich soil. \$1.00.

P. pulverulenta. Bartley's strain. One of the best of the candelabra primulas. The flowers are a lovely soft pink, enhanced by the dusting of white meal on the stems and calyces. Developed by G. H. Dalrymple. 75c.

P. rosea grandiflora. Rosettes of smooth green leaves; heads of brilliant carmine flowers. 50c-\$1.00.

P. Sieboldii. Loose heads of large pink flowers. 10-in. 75c-\$1.00.

P. Sikkimensis. Rosettes of crinkled leaves of cowslip fragrant, pure yellow nodding bells. 75c-\$1.00.

EUROPEAN PRIMROSES

Primula auricula. Hybrid garden auricula. Lovely range of shades. 50c.

P. A. Fred Wiper. Beautiful large blossoms of striking red shade. \$1.00.

P. x Juliana Dorothy. Flowers primrose yellow. 75c.

P. x Juliana, Mrs. Nettie P. Gale. Small rosettes of good foliage. Flowers open white and turn an apricot pink. \$1.00.

P. x Juliana Lady Greer. Numerous short-stemmed apricot flowers. \$1.00.

P. polyantha. Colossal strain. Pastel shades. The blossoms of these giants are early and unbelievably large. 50c-\$1.00.

P. poly. Large strain marine blue. Lovely for the spot in your garden where blues are needed. 50c-\$1.00.

POLYPODIACEAE [Ferns]

Our garden has many of the choice and lovelier ferns situated in fitting spots and add greatly to the beauty and suitability of the locale.

Lack of time and space have, up to now, prevented any amount of propagation of them. However, we hope a little later to again offer a good list for sale.

RANUNCULACEA

Anemone nemorosa. All the varieties of wood-anemones are among the most amenable of plants. They can be lifted at any season and soon multiply into substantial colonies.

A. n. fl. pl. An exotic-looking form; white and lovely. 50c.

A. n. Robinsoniana. A pale blue and larger flowered form of the English wind flower. 50c.

A. n. Royal Blue. Flowers of deeper blue. 50c.

* *Coptis laciniata.* Evergreen creeper with finely dissected glossy foliage. Excellent ground cover. 50c.

Helleborus Niger (Christmas Rose)

Hardy herbaceous plants with attractive palmately divided leaves. Flower in winter and very early spring. Flowers very large, sepals white or flushed with purple. \$1.00-\$2.50.

Helleborous corsicus. Handsome prickly evergreen foliage and large pale-green flowers in fine clusters. Choice and desirable. \$1.00-\$2.50.

H. foetidus. Beautiful frost-resistant foliage and pale-green flowers tipped with reddish-brown. Beloved of bees. \$1.00-\$2.50.

H. Orientalis. Similar to niger but later and taller. Blooms vary from pink to purple and chocolate brown—very striking. \$1.00-\$2.50.

RHAMNACEAE

Ceanothus foliosus. Low shrub, leaves small, glandular-toothed, flowers deep-blue in numerous small clusters. 75c-\$1.00.

C. gloriae. One of the very choice varieties. Beautiful dark green toothed leaves. Excellent habit of growth—low. Attractive when not in bloom. Spectacular when smothered with clusters of lovely blue flowers. 75c-\$1.00.

ROSACEAE

Most of the species offered below are close to the ground types which like to struggle with the elements and are better for wind, rain and sun.

Dryas Suendermannii. A hybrid between *D. Drummondii* and *D. Octopetala*—more robust and long-suffering than either. More floriferous with flowers larger—creamy—April and September. 50c.

Leutkea pectinata. Creeping masses of bright dark green finely dissected leaves; racemes of small creamy, fuzzy flowers. Excellent ground-cover under rhododendrons. 50c.

Potentilla fruticosa. Montana—3-in. A low-creeping bush with blue-green pinnately divided leaves; mellow yellow single rose-like flowers. Fine for small rock garden. 75c-\$1.00.

Raphiolepis indica. Lower grower to 5 ft. Bears clusters of fragrant white flowers, tinged pink.

Raphiolepis umbellata. Grows tall, has thick, lustrous, dark green leaves and dense clusters of fragrant white flowers. Small plants 50c.

Stranvaesia. Evergreen shrub, native of Asia, they have handsome foliage and clusters of small white flowers resembling those of the hawthorne. The fruit is in the form of small salmon-red berries.

SCROPHULARIACEAE

Penstemon. The penstemons like deep, loose, well-drained soil and a place in the sun. They have a bad habit of blooming themselves into a decline if not worse. They may be saved by prompt removal.

P. Barrettae. Shrubby plant—flowers lovely, dusty pink. 50c-\$1.00.

PERFECT GARDEN LABELS

We have hunted long for a label that we consider wholly acceptable; we think that at last we have found it in the Perfect Garden Labels. They are of good-looking composition, grey-green in color—inconspicuous among plants—and practically indestructible. Lead pencil writing remains legible after years without protection. They will serve as a record of exact nomenclature which is important to serious gardeners. We are using them ourselves and for your convenience we have agreed to handle them. They will come to you in strong, attractive boxes, post-paid.

PRICES are as follows:

ROCK GARDEN LABEL

(Length 4 in., width of marking space 1 3/4 in.)

12 Labels	\$1.15
25 Labels	2.00

BORDER LABEL

(Length 5 in., width of marking space 2 in.)

12 Labels	\$1.25
25 Labels	2.40

TIE-ON LABEL

(Length 3 1/2 in., width 3/4 in. Sturdy copper wires in convenient bundles ready bent for attaching.)

100 Labels in box	\$3.60
	4.25

POT LABEL

(Length 4 in., width 3/4 in. at wide end.)

100 Labels in box	\$3.00
	3.50



INDEX

	<i>Page</i>
<i>Arcteria</i>	4
<i>Andromeda</i>	4
<i>Anemone</i>	19
<i>Arctostaphylos</i>	4
<i>Auricula</i>	18
<i>Azalea</i>	4, 5
<i>Calluna</i>	5, 6
<i>Cassiope</i>	6
<i>Ceanothus</i>	20
<i>Coptis</i>	19
<i>Cyclamen</i>	18
<i>Dryas</i>	20
<i>Epigaea</i>	6
<i>Erica</i>	6, 7
<i>Ferns</i>	19
<i>Galax</i>	17
<i>Gaultheria</i>	7, 8
<i>Helleborus</i>	19
<i>Ledum</i>	8
<i>Leucopogon</i>	17
<i>Leucothoe</i>	8
<i>Loiseleuria</i>	8
<i>Luetkea</i>	20
<i>Penstemon</i>	20
<i>Potentilla</i>	20
<i>Primula</i>	18
<i>Raphiolepis</i>	20
<i>Rhododendron</i>	9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16
<i>Romondia</i>	17
<i>Sarcococca</i>	17
<i>Senecio</i>	17
<i>Shortia</i>	17
<i>Stranvaesia</i>	20
<i>Vaccinium</i>	16
<i>Vancouveria</i>	16

